

Package: NPDF (via r-universe)

November 5, 2024

Title N-Power Fourier Deconvolution

Version 1.0.0

Description Provides tools for non-parametric Fourier deconvolution using the N-Power Fourier Deconvolution (NPDF) method. This package includes methods for density estimation (`densprf()`) and sample generation (`createSample()`), enabling users to perform statistical analyses on mixed or replicated data sets.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports siggenes, KernSmooth, splines, stats, graphics, VGAM

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-11-04 11:10:04 UTC

Contents

createSample	2
deconvolve	3
densprf	6
Index	8

`createSample`*Create a Sample from a Centered Distribution*

Description

This function creates a sample from a centered distribution based on replicates of mixed data.

Usage

```
createSample(z1, z2)
```

Arguments

`z1` A numeric vector where $z_1 = x_1 + y$.
`z2` A numeric vector of the same length as z_1 where $z_2 = x_2 + y$.

Value

A numeric vector representing a sample from the centered distribution.

Examples

```
# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

# Generate random data
x1 <- rnorm(1000)
x2 <- rnorm(1000)
y <- rgamma(1000, 10, 2)
z1 <- x1 + y
z2 <- x2 + y

# Use createSample to generate a sample
x <- createSample(z1, z2)

# Perform density estimation
f.x <- stats::density(x, adjust = 1.5)
x.x <- f.x$x
f <- dnorm(x.x)

# Plot the results
plot(NULL, xlim = range(f.x$x), ylim = c(0, max(f, f.x$y)), xlab = "x", ylab = "Density")
lines(x.x, f, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
lines(f.x, col = "orange", lwd = 2)
legend("topright", legend = c(expression(f), expression(f[x])), col = c("blue", "orange"), lwd = 2)
```

deconvolve

*N-Power Fourier Deconvolution***Description**

Estimates the density f_y , given vectors x and z , where f_z results from the convolution of f_x and f_y .

Usage

```
deconvolve(
  x = NULL,
  z,
  mode = c("empirical", "denspr"),
  dfx = 5,
  dfz = 5,
  Lx = 10^2,
  Lz = 10^2,
  Ly = 10^2,
  N = 1:100,
  FT.grid = seq(0, 100, 0.1),
  lambda = 1,
  eps = 10^-3,
  delta = 10^-2,
  error = c("unknown", "normal", "laplacian"),
  sigma = NULL,
  calc.error = FALSE,
  plot = FALSE,
  legend = TRUE,
  positive = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Vector of observations for x .
<code>z</code>	Vector of observations for z .
<code>mode</code>	Deconvolution mode (<code>empirical</code> or <code>denspr</code>). If <code>empirical</code> , the Fourier transforms of x and z are estimated using the empirical form. If <code>denspr</code> , they are calculated based on the density estimations using <code>densprf</code> (see the package siggenes).
<code>dfx</code>	Degrees of freedom for the estimation of f_x if mode is set to <code>denspr</code> .
<code>dfz</code>	Degrees of freedom for the estimation of f_z if mode is set to <code>denspr</code> .
<code>Lx</code>	Number of points for f_x -grid if mode is set to <code>denspr</code> .
<code>Lz</code>	Number of points for f_z -grid if mode is set to <code>denspr</code> .
<code>Ly</code>	Number of points for f_y -grid.
<code>N</code>	Possible power values.

FT.grid	Vector of grid for Fourier transformation of f_x and f_z .
lambda	Smoothing parameter.
eps	Tolerance for convergence.
delta	Small margin value.
error	Error model (unknown, normal, laplacian). If unknown, the Fourier transform of x is calculated based on the mode. If normal, the exact form of the Fourier transform of a centered normal distribution with standard deviation sigma is used for x . If laplacian, the exact form of the Fourier transform of a centered Laplace distribution with standard deviation sigma is used for x .
sigma	Standard deviation for normal or Laplacian error.
calc.error	Logical indicating whether to calculate error (10 x ISE between f_z and $f_x * f_y$).
plot	Logical indicating whether to plot f_z vs. $f_x * f_y$ if calc.error is TRUE.
legend	Logical indicating whether to include a legend in the plot if calc.error is TRUE.
positive	Logical indicating whether to enforce non-negative density estimation.

Value

A list with the following components:

x	A vector of x -values of the resulting density estimation.
y	A vector of y -values of the resulting density estimation.
N	The power used in the deconvolution process.
error	The calculated error if calc.error = TRUE.

Author(s)

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References

Anarat A., Krutmann, J., and Schwender, H. (2024). A nonparametric statistical method for deconvolving densities in the analysis of proteomic data. Submitted.

Examples

```
# Deconvolution when mixed data and data from an independent experiment are provided:
set.seed(123)
x <- rnorm(1000)
y <- rgamma(1000, 10, 2)
z <- x + y

f <- function(x) dgamma(x, 10, 2)

independent.x <- rnorm(100)

fy.NPFD <- deconvolve(independent.x, z, calc.error = TRUE, plot = TRUE)
x.x <- fy.NPFD$x
```

```

fy <- f(x.x)

# Check power and error values
fy.NPFD$N
fy.NPFD$error

# Plot density functions
plot(NULL, xlim = range(y), ylim = c(0, max(fy, fy.NPFD$y)), xlab = "x", ylab = "Density")
lines(x.x, fy, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
lines(fy.NPFD, col = "orange", lwd = 2)
legend("topright", legend = c(expression(f[y]), expression(f[y]^{NPFD})),
      col = c("blue", "orange"), lwd = c(2, 2))

# For replicated mixed data:
set.seed(123)
x1 <- VGAM::rlaplace(1000, 0, 1/sqrt(2))
x2 <- VGAM::rlaplace(1000, 0, 1/sqrt(2))
y <- rgamma(1000, 10, 2)
z1 <- z <- x1 + y
z2 <- x2 + y

x <- createSample(z1, z2)

fy.NPFD <- deconvolve(x, z, mode = "denspr", calc.error = TRUE, plot = TRUE)
x.x <- fy.NPFD$x
fy <- f(x.x)

# Check power and error values
fy.NPFD$N
fy.NPFD$error

# Plot density functions
plot(NULL, xlim = range(y), ylim = c(0, max(fy, fy.NPFD$y)), xlab = "x", ylab = "Density")
lines(x.x, fy, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
lines(fy.NPFD, col = "orange", lwd = 2)
legend("topright", legend = c(expression(f[y]), expression(f[y]^{NPFD})),
      col = c("blue", "orange"), lwd = c(2, 2))

# When the distribution of x is asymmetric and the sample size is very small:
set.seed(123)
x <- rgamma(5, 4, 2)
y <- rgamma(1000, 10, 2)
z <- x + y

fy.NPFD <- deconvolve(x, z, mode = "empirical", lambda = 2)
x.x <- fy.NPFD$x
fy <- f(x.x)

# Check power value
fy.NPFD$N

# Plot density functions
plot(NULL, xlim = range(y), ylim = c(0, max(fy, fy.NPFD$y)), xlab = "x", ylab = "Density")

```

```

lines(x.x, fy, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
lines(fy.NPFD, col = "orange", lwd = 2)
legend("topright", legend = c(expression(f[y]), expression(f[y]^{NPFD})),
      col = c("blue", "orange"), lwd = c(2, 2))

```

densprf

Density Estimation Function

Description

This function estimates the density using a Poisson GLM with natural splines.

Usage

```

densprf(
  x,
  n.interval = NULL,
  df = 5,
  knots.mode = TRUE,
  type.nclass = c("wand", "scott", "FD"),
  addx = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Input data vector.
<code>n.interval</code>	Number of intervals (optional).
<code>df</code>	Degrees of freedom for the splines.
<code>knots.mode</code>	Boolean to determine if quantiles should be used for knots.
<code>type.nclass</code>	Method for determining number of classes.
<code>addx</code>	Add x values (optional).

Details

`densprf` is a modification of the `denspr` function from the **siggenes** package.

For more details, see the documentation in the **siggenes** package.

Value

The function `densprf(x)` returns a function that, for a given input z , computes the estimated density evaluated at the position values of z as a result.

Examples

```
# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

# Generate random data
z <- rnorm(1000)

# Apply densprf function
f <- densprf(z)

# Define sequences for evaluation
x1 <- seq(-4, 4, 0.5)
x2 <- seq(-5, 5, 0.1)

# Evaluate the density function at specified points
f1 <- f(x1)
f2 <- f(x2)
```

Index

`createSample`, [2](#)

`deconvolve`, [3](#)

`densprf`, [6](#)